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Vol. XII.-No. 1.

Representative Penmen of America.

FIELDING SCHOFFELD.

BY O. M. JEWELL

REAT is the art of penmau ship, and many are its worthy votaries. The profession to day has no truer, and probably no more gifted representative in all its departments than the subject of this sketch.

Professor Schofield has been well-known to the public for over twenty years as n penman of the high est type and is now only in the prime of life, his entrance upon the normals of time being the seventeenth of

January, 1845, at Poughkeepsie, on the classic Hudson None of the influences which accrue from wealth and distinction attended his birth, but rather the stern realities of life met him almost at the outset. Bereft of a

father's care before he learned to know him, he was left to aid in the struggle of supporting a widowed mother and infanaister, which part he did most nobly even

at the early age of twelve.

Meanwhile his ruling passion for "the line of heauty" began to show itself very Scraps of paper or past board would be found traced and retraced with lines of rare grace and forms of artistic beauty, and even upon the rough board fence would be seen portrayed crude pic tures of his bandiwork

Another sad blow soon came to him in the loss of his most estimable mother. Blest however with sterling qualities of heart and head, he bravely rose above all contending misfortunes and at once bent all his ener gles toward bettering his condition and acquiring an education. To this end he toiled early and late, and proved himself to be of that metal which makes success inevitable The following instances, still familiar to many, may be cited as thoroughly charac-

teristic of the boy. He would rise at 2:30 A.M., complete a new spaper route of several miles, take the steamer "Powell" at 6:30 for Newburg, sixteen miles down the river, sell papers in that city, cross the river and return home by rail in time for school at nine o'clock. This round of duty or a similar one he repeated day after day, sommer and winter; and it was perseverance in just such strenuous labors that enabled him to defray all needful expenses, to attend the public school and eventually to enter East

man College Professor Schofield began his life-work as a teacher at the early age of seventeen,

evincing at that time the rare talent of ability to give as well as to receive, and developing since into the earnest teacher he is In method he is original, making it a point to draw out the student and in training him

teaching in connection therewith private pupils in New York City. In 1882 we find him for a short time at the Youngstown

Coleman's College, of Newark, N. J., also Business College in Ohio. From thence





careful to reserve an individuality of style. In discipline he holds the "law of love" to be more powerful than that of force,

After teaching and acting as correspondent at the college from which he graduated, he was elected to take charge of the enmanship department of a college under the same management at Chicago, which at that time was the largest school of the kind in America Subsequently he made an engagement with the Bryant & Stratton Business University of that city In 1867, by reason of climatic influences, he changed his field of labor, choosing from numerous offers that of Warner's Polytechnic Col-lege, of Providence, R. I. He remained there ten years, during which time he also taught private classes in Boston

In 1877 he accepted a call from Clark's Model Business Training School, now

he was called to his present position as Principal of the Normal Penmanship De-partment of the Gen City College, which position he has filled with honor during the past five years, sending forth many of the best young penmen this country has

the best young penmen this country has yel-produced.
Professor Schufield is an interse and rapid worker. Aside from his regular and faithfully-performed duties as teacher, he has from time to time executed a vast amount of the finest article pen work, samples of which have been held by some samples of which have been held by some of the highest digitaries of the world, including the Pope of Rome, Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Brazil At present he is engaged upon the "Perman's New Parameter works of the kind ever published. His power of originality in designing is exceptional and his shifty to execute off-hand work simply wonderful.

Among his numerous competitors once have received more independent of the production of the

the press than he; but what is more telling than all is the fact that many of the most renowned pennen and able instructors have been his pupils.

In person Professor Schofield is attractive, having a fine physique, handsome bearing, features well cut and striking, and countenance lighted by an inward piecesing grace. By anture he is retiring and unasseming, resonal magnetism, and yielding to more in love for his art or for his home. Tuose who know him best admire him most.

Peirced Copybooks Defended. BY II. W. ELLSWORTH.

DY II, W. ELLSWOHTH.

Prof. Peirce is nothing if not brilliant
lle believes in "letting his light shine" and
"hewing to the line let the chips fall where
they may." He has probably written more
good things and less weak things about penmanship than any contributor to Tus.
Journal, and is estilled to the credit. In
his last article, "The Science of Teaching manship than any continuous to 1182 Journal, and is emitted to the emission growth and Journal, and is emitted to the emission growth and the side and the side hothing other than "A book teacher is no teacher" the might always be renembered with gratitude and admiration came shows him a mistaken diagnosticator. As well might be charge the church with the responsibility for failure to eradicate erime as to blame the copy book for the had pennanship of the community while adments of the community while adments of the community while adments perfectly effects white as and approximate perfectly and perfectly and permanent perfectly and the permanent perman

crime as to blame the copybook for the had penmanship of the community while admining its inherent virtues and approximate and approximate the control of the community while admining its inherent virtues and approximate good writers of themselves it does not necessarily follow that they are either useless or penificious or responsible for what in from them. A copy in a book is unerly a fext embodying form and principle which are to be interpreted and filmstrated to the pupil by the duly quadried teacher through to write can be put in a book. How to write, or the manner of writing, must be shown by the living example or acquired by habricing experiment. Authors may prescribe the Boat but the chart and commund successful author cannot dispense with the teacher and commund success. Successful authors must be good teachers, and to accommend success.

but the author cannot dispesse with the teacher and command success for the command success, and the command success for the command success for the command success for the command success for the control of the cont

Inverse I have to the reast milities now tanglet in our schools, public and private, as cempared with the handful who pass under professional permanship tenchers, and the new control of the professional permanship tenchers, and the new control of the professional permanship tenchers, and the new control of the professional permanship tenchers, and the new control of the professional professio

Recollections of an Expert.

Celebrated Cases in which Romance and
Crime is Strangely Intermingled.

BY D. T. AMES.

To the outside world it will be a matter of astonishment to know of the methods resorted to by villians to establish fictitions claims to property of deceased persons, and the frequency and persistency with which they are applied.

During the past three years, probably oot less than one hundred instances of such fraudulent claims have come nuder the observation of the writer, the opportunity is presented from the fact that death silences the party, who above all others, would be able to decourse and defeat such claims. chief difficulty in the way of such frauds is the establishment of some plausible consid eration, which is most frequently attempted in the form of promisory notes as they are prima facie evidence of an obligation Besides, there are book accounts, forged wills, deeds, mortgages, claims of pretended beirs etc. Many of these cases present circumstances which would furnish plots for the most extravagant romance. To set forth a few instances of such claims, is the purpose

The Celebrated Lewis Will Case.

Many of our readers will remember the celebrated Lewis will case, which was tried in Hoboken, N. J., some years since, in which an old colored man, supposed by all who knew him to be a bacbelor, died, devising by will nearly \$2,000,000 to the United States Government, to be applied to the reduction of the National debt. Not long after his decrase a woman appeared el iming a dower in the catate as his widow, presenting an alleged marriage certificate, and various other evidences going to show that she was the lawful wife of Lewis. A most searching investigation and long litigation followed in which it was shown clearly by expert testimony that the alleged marriage certificate was a forgery. Other evidence was introduced to show that the claims of the pretended widow were an atter myth, and finally after a long trai the will was probated and the widow's claim declared fraudulent.

It finally appeared that the pretended widow was only a tool in the hands of a band of experienced and professional forgers and criminats, who had conceived the plot and were the principals in maintaining the contest against the Government. The conspiracy embraced, we believe, nue persons, all of whom were finally tried and conviered of conspiracy and sent for long terms to State's prison, the presended widow at the end turning State's evidence, and so escaping punishment.

Old Russell's Money.

Another and more recent case was that of Miser Russell, who was for many years a printer in New York, and at the time of his death left about \$30,000 deposited in various savings banks. He was known a nong his friends as a bachelor and he had frequently said be had no relatives bying, and as far as his friends and acquaintane knew this was the fact, but immediately upon his death, a lawyer appeared representing a woman residing in Michigan, who laid claim to Russell's estate on the ground of being his daughter. To sustain this chim she produced letters which she al leged she had received from him at inter vals during several years and one just previous to bis death, which were addressed to her as " My Dear Daughter,

These letters were submitted to the writer for remajors on with the genuine writing of Mr Russell, to ascertain whether or not he had written them. They were pronounced and proven to be forgeries, thus disapproving the claim, and the \$30,000 went into the public treasury, as is the case of estates left by persons who are without beirs.

Miser Paine and his Millions.

Another case which the renders of the JOUNAL will remember as having been previously mentioned in these columns, is that of miser Paine, who died leaving money and property variously estimated at from

\$500,000 to \$1,000,000 His life bad exhibited the worst phase of a miserly existence Hescarcely allowed binself the most meagre necessaries for existence, poorly clad, and actually begging bis food in low restancing upon the tables. So filtly was be in bis binkit as to be actually loathsome, causing him to be frequently ejected from public places. Immediately after his death a man came forward, first with a power of attorney, purporting to be signed by Puise, by which be was authorized to conduct all business relating to Plaines shaffurs, and also made claim that a will had been executed by Paine willing all his property to him.

The power of attoracy on being submitted to experts was demonastrated to be fraudulent, in that it was first given for a specific purpose, and afterward so changed by the party holding it as to be converted into a general and full power to transact all business for Paine, and all acts were to be regarded as if transacted by Palae binself. The will which be elatimed to have been executed, could not be found, but the pretend of copy of it was presented which was also proven to be in fraud, and the money left by the miser was finally divided between his ouncerous though distint relatives.

Sned for Libel-Consided of Porgery

Severaleases which have lately been published in The Jouenax Lew will refer to but briefly, among them the famous case at Plymouth, N. H., where a note and check aggregating \$1,000 were presented to the widow of the deceased president of the Montreal, Concord and Boston B. R. Co., immediately after his death. The widow declined to pay on the ground of her unbelief that no such claim existed. The chainant when accussed of forcery brought suit for likel against the widow, claiming damages to the amount of \$4,000. The uote and check were demoestrated by the writer to be forged, and the party presenting them was held under bail for criminal prosecution, but fled to parts unknown before the time came for his trial.

The Newport Conspiracy

Another instance was at Newport, VL, where immediately after the decease of a party there was presented to the executors of bis estate a paper purporting to be a written encount by the deceased just prior to his death of outhawed notes and accounts to the amount of several thousand dolars, sufficient if allowed to absorb the entire estate. This paper was submitted to

the testator until his death, and to each of whom he willed \$1,000, besides \$500 to cach of their several children. It would seem that the entire family had become sort of pets with the old gentleman. Time passed on and some two years after the decease of the testator, the husband called upon the executors and presented a note for quite a sum of money, alleging as his resson for its possession, that just previous to the testator's death, be nod bis wife being present, the old gentleman handed him a sealed envelope saying, "John, take good care of this and do not open it until after 1 am dead, when it may be of great service to yon." He took the envelope home and placed it in his bureau drawer, with other valuable papers, where it laid until the fact of its possession passed out of his mind.

A few months previous to the discovery of the notes he said his house had been entered and robbed by burglars, and that shortly after the robbery be found haying in his front room, near the window, several valuable papers, among which was the oute he beld, also a letter purporting to have been written by the burglars, which said "these papers are of no value to us; we therefore return them, as they may be of

This Indirective made this thirteenth 2 day of July in the year of our Dord one 3 thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, 4 Between Halina Depuy and Dinah 5 Depuy both of the Town of Twehester in 6 the bounty of Wester and State of Wew 7 York, of the first part and Somelius 8 Depuy of the same place of the second 9 part. What the said parties of the 11 first part in consideration of the sum

A Wall Street Instance.

Another instance was that of a millionaire banker upon Wall street, who died leaving property to the value of several millions of dodinars. Shorthy after his destin a woman presented a written document in the form of a centract und receipt for \$25,000 placed in the bands of the deceased some years before his death for investment and safe keeping. The contract being to the effect that the principal and interest were guaranteed with such other profits a smight accrue from the use of the money. At the time of this presentation the claim with listerest aggregated nearly \$40,000.

The contract which was in itself a acte and receipt for the money, purporting to have been written by a lawyer, and several letters purporting to have been written by various disinterested parties furnishing facts and circumstances tending to establish the claim, together with the genuine hand writing of the claimant, was placed in the hands of the writer for examination and comparison, when it was discovered that the writing which purported to have been written by five different persons was all in the disguised handwriting of the claimant, including the alleged contract and receipt for the money These writings manifested a high order of manual skill, and much shrewdness in their various discusses. It was revealed by evidence taken at the trial that the author of this sebeme had formerly been a professional teacher of writing, and lately a writer of novels, and certainly taking the entire scheme in all of its phases it would furnish a plot which would out romance romance

the writer, who pronounced the signature of the testator a forgery, and on trial so demonstrated the fact as to scere a strolled from the jury of forgery. At this time the patters in this transaction are under indicament, two for forgery as principals and four for perjury as wimesses to sustain a compiracy, and all have a lively chance for doing the State a long term of service at homest above.

A Clever Scheme that was Worked Once too Often,

Some three years since the writer was called to a small town in the Western part of New York State to examine several notes which had been presented to the executors of a large estate, under circums ances that bad awakened suspicion as to their genuine-Upon a careful examination and comparison of the bandwriting in the body and signatures of the notes with that of the testator, it was very apparent that the notes in question were torgeries. The circumstances attending the discovery and presen tation of the notes were indeed romantic. It seems that the testator who had been a far mer and speculator left an estate valued at at about \$200,000. The nearest of kin were nephews and neices, among whom after leaving several legacies, the estate by the will was to be divided equally. For many years there had been employed

as housekeeper by the testator a bright young woman who had frequently been called upon by bin to do writing and not unfrequently at bis request to sign papers for him. There was also a hired man upon the farm who finally married the young

use to you," signed "The Burglar." The papers had, as he supposed, been showd into the room by raising the window from the outside. It then occurred to him that this note was part of the contents of the envelope which had been presented to him by the testator. These circumstances appearing so plan-like the note was at once silvoed and poid by the executor-.

A few days afterward the man called with another note which he said his chil dren had found under the edge of the house near the window, through which the returned papers had been put. He supposed that this note had accidentally in the dark ness dropped from the hand of the burglar to the ground instead of going through the win-dow as was intended, and that the wind had blown it under the edge of the bonse, where it bad dain until found. That story also appearing plausible, and the note appearing to be in the genuine handwriting of the testa tor, it was allowed by the executors. Shortly after this be presented a note for a much larger sum, which he said the children had found under the edge of the horse barn This, he said, he supposed had dropped ac cidentally and the wind had blown it to the place where it was found. The third being for a larger sum caused the executors to hesitate and take counsel before its pay ment It was at this time that the note which had been paid, together with the one which had been presented, were submitted to the writer. The payment of the third note was declined and suit was brought for its collection, when the demonstration of forgery to court and jury was so complete stantly rendered, not only as to the note in suit, but those which had been paid. The parties therefore not only failed in their claim upon the third note but also were compelled to return the money which had already been paid on the previous ones. These notes with the interest nggregated about \$13,000.

An Entire Deed Forged Outright.

But perhaps one of the most during con-

spiracies that has come under the observation of the writer was that of a forged deel lately contested in Ulster County, this State, illustrations of the writing of which forgery appear in connection herewith. The facts as developed in the trial of the suit were that upward of thirty years ago, a homestead valued at some \$45,000, was left by the father to 2 its family which at the date of this deed consisted of four mailed adughters, who had resided and coolinud to reside upon the farm until their death.

The first sister died leaving her laterest in the estate to the remaining three; the see and sister at her death left a will be questing to an only nephew her third interest in an outlying piece of land, while her entire interest in the housestend was willed to her two surviving sisters. On the death of the second sister, she willed her third interest in the said outlaying piece of land to the nephew, and her unlivided interest in the housestend to the remaining sister.

she also willed her interest in the outlying piece of land to the nephew, while the homestead was willed to a grand neice and her husband.

Within a short time after the decrase of the last sister, an old man living in the neighborhood called upon the widow and children of the nephew, who was the nearest of kin to the sisters, and informed them that he had found among his old papers a deed, intrusted to him years ago, in 1857 for safe-keeping, by which two thirds of the interest in the homestead had been conveyed to their husband and father, the said nephew, and that the deed would be surrendered to them if they would deed to him a half interest in the property conveyed, otherwise he would destroy the deed or turn it over to the lins band of the grand niece, to whom the homestead had been willed. According to his demand the widow and children executed a deed conveying a half interest in the property to him.

When it was sought to place this deed on record at the Register's Office, also the new one, transferring the half interest, it became known to the parties to whom the property had been willed, and they at once took meas ures to prevent the recording of the deeds on the ground that the old deed was a forgery. This was done by securing an injunction from the court forbidding their record, and at the same time suit was brought to nulify the old deed as an alleged forgery. At the trial the most strennous efforts were made to prove the genuincue of the deed. It was alleged that the hody of the deed had been written by a man who in 1857 was Justice of the Peace, and that as such he attested to its genuineness, and the deed was also witnessed by the old man who pretended to have discovered it, and who upon the witness-stand swore that he wa present and saw the deed written, and sigued it as a witness at the time it purported to best There was also what purported to be the signature of one of the maiden sisters while the other was signed by a cross, as was alleged in the deed on the account of her having at the time a disabled hand.

Many witnesses were put upon the stand who had been familiar with the handwriting of the alleged Justice of the Pence, who tes tified that the body of the deed was in his handwriting and the signatures genuine. Upon the other hand it was sought to demcontract by expert testimony that the hosty of the will was not in the bandwriting of the will was not in the bandwriting of

the alloged Justice, and that all of the signatures were forgeries with the exception of that of the witness D.D.Bell, who was a party to the transaction and discoverer of the deed

It was shown by comparing his signature with those which he wrote in 1857, and that which he had written in 1881, at about the time the deed was produced, that the signature upon the deed compared perfectly with the latter signature, but was widely different from that which he had written in 1857.

ing from another deed proven to have been written by the Justice in 1837. We also show the two sileged signatures of the Justice, Snyder, which appeared upon the deed, together with several of his genuine signatures.

The testimony of the writer, who was called as an expert was that the writing upon the alleged deed was upon its face spurious, that certain forms of the letters were repeated over and over with an accuracy

Comparing the writing in a section of the forged deed, which we present, with a corresponding section of the genuine deed, written within a few days of the alleged date of the forged deed, it will be observed that certain letters are made with a great uniformity, as for instance the word "of," which appears in line two twice, to line she twice, in line six twice, in line eight twice, in line six twice, in line eight twice, in line is the and cleve once, it will be preceived that one is almost an exact duplicate of the others, while in the geouine

Gennine Deed by Snyder.

Mis Indenture made this twenty eighth day of sleptember in the year of our Lord, one thousand it eight hundred and fifty seven, Between Asaph O. Whitaher and foamna his wife, and slamuel Withinson and Elizabeth his wife, of the Sown of Wavarsing, in the County of Wester and State of New York, of the pirst part, and foshua 16 B. Qumond and form 6, Deoher the present drivers of Sohool district No. 1. partly in the Sown of Pavarsing and partly in the Sown of Plochester, and to their successors in office, of the same place, of the Second part, Will Misseth,

Johnson

General Sigs of Snyder.

All Dello

Boll's Sig's in 1884.

A2

Johnson

Daniel Dello

Gennimo Sig's of Snyder.

Johnson

Granimo Sig.

Forged Sig's.

Johnson

Johnso

at the time of the alleged making of the deed, showing that while his signature upon the alleged deed was genuine, it was written thirty years after the deed purported by its date to have been executed

As to the genuineness of the writing in the body of the instrument we leave our readers to judge for themselves. We have reproduced a section of the writing in the body of the deed, also a section of the writwhich indicated great care and thought in their execution quite otherwise than would be their execution quite otherwise than would have been the case if written thoughtlessly and caturally necoding to habit; that the writing was very stiff and formal, and at the best would be but a lifeless corpse and compared with the genuine writing of the compared with the genuine writing of the stifl more apparent that the deed was a stifl more apparent that the deed was a forged simulation of the his writing.

dee I it will be seen that the corresponding word which appears in line two twice, in line five once, in line six three times, in line eight once, in lines nine and eleven once, varies considerably in its manner of construction. Furthermore it will be observed that the peculiar form of the "of" appears in the forgery, namely that of the fluishing stroke of the f striking up over the o, ending with a sweep to its left, is a very poor imitation of that form as it appears in the genuine deed in lines aine and eleven, where the turn is below the o, and is a short formal turn to the left of the staff It would seem that the forger, having observed this as a frequent form in the genuine writing, had made the mistake of using it invariably in the forged simula-

The word "of" appears in the entire forged deed 126 times, every one being made in the same manner, so that while it is a poor simulation of the genuine, it fails to present the variations as they appear in the habitual and natural writing of Mr. Sayder.

Take the small p in the forged writing. It invariably begins with a right curve, and is finished with an "s"-like form at the This form is repeated over and center. over with a high degree of exactness throughout the forged deed, so that there is really but one form of the small p in the entire instrument, yet in the genuine writiog it will be observed that there is one kind of a p in line three, another quite different in line seven, another still different in line eight, two differing from these others and from each other in line nine, and so in line eleven. This letter also fails in the forged deed to present the variations which appear in the genuine writing

Take the small f at the beginning of a word, a good example of which appears in the forged instrument as the first letter in word "lifty," line three also in the word "brst," line seven, and the same word, line cleve, it will be seen that each of these begin with a right curve, while observing.

corresponding letter in word "fifty," line three, of the genuine writing, also in line seven, in the word "firt," it will be Seen that the f begins with an initial stroke having a left corve instead of the right. It would seem that the forger, observing that the f began with a curve, unwitingly curved his the wrong way. Take the capital "T, that uppears in the lirat word of line one, also lines five and teo of the forged inTHE PENMANS (ART JOURNAL

strument, it will be seen that it is very like a capital Y, the top of the first part is nearly horizontal with the second at the top, while in the geonine is a "T," beginning line one also in line tive and in line eight, it will be seen there that the initials are quite different in form, the first part rises high above the second so that it lacks the borizonital rela tion as in the forged instrument. Take the letter "t" at the beginning of a word as it appears three times in line one, and line tive and elsewhere in the forged instrument, it will be seen that the initial stroke is invari ably a right curve, while in the genuine instrument it is very frequently omitted, and when present is a left curve, as an example of which see lines five and slx. The capital B will be observed in line four of the forged instrument and the capital H, also the R, each having the same and a very peculiar initlal stroke, all just alike, this uniformity is carried throughout the entire instrument, every capital B, II and R be ginning in the same way, but observing the corresponding letters in the genuine writing it will be seen that they are widely different and variable in this respect.

The small m's and n's perhaps present the most marked contradictions in their real characteristics as between the two writings It will be observed that in the forged instruconnecting lines trace back only slightly, forming a sharp and open angle at the ton and bottom, while in the genuine it will be observed that the up lines trace back almost to the top of the down stroke and have round turns at the top, making the letters of an entirely different character. Perhaps one of the worst give a-ways in the forged instrument is the W in the word witpess in line ten: it is a modern Spencerian letter, one which was not in use in the year It is probable that the forger of the deed was a young writer, and that he had before him as a copy a printed deed, only a small portion being in writing, in which that word was printed, and not having the regubir form of Synder's W before nim he unwittingly made his own, which the reader will see is widely different from any that are in the genuine instrument.

This comparison we might extend to great length, but time and space both forbid. We now invite attention to the signatures. One of the first two signatures of Synder appear, one to the forgod deed, the other to the neknowledgement; below these are given four genuine signatures of Synder. It will be observed that the first fatal error of the forger was in the second J where the connecting stroke from the preceding letter passes over the stall so as to form a horizontal and ovaled loop around it, while in the genuine signatures the loop of the d is to the left of the staff, and forms a nearly perpendicular oval. The next great mistake is in the construction of the "er," which in the genuine signature of Synder is so constructed as to look as if it was an "or," while the forged is very dis-tinetly (r The chief failure, however, is, in the flourish which sweeps around the signature: in the forgery, its width is more than two thirds its length, while the lines are of a character that indicates that they were slowly drawn, while in the genuine the sweep is such as to form an oval more than twice us long as it is wide, while the sweep is free, the lines smooth and the shade is low down toward the bottom, while in the other it is high up above the turn of the oval Also the final dash or sweep of the flourish under the signature is entirely different in the method of its construction in the forgery than it is in the genuine,

Many more instances might be mentioned, but we leave them for our renders to dis We next consider the signature of D D Bell, who was one of the witnesses to the forged instrument, also the party who professed to have discovered it, and who was evidently the chief instigntor in the forgery The first is that to the deed which as he alleges he wrote in 1857, when the deed purports to have been executed, directly under which are two others proven to have been written in 1884, while the fourth is his genuine signature written by him in The point to be determined was, whether his signature upon the deed is more or less closely related to those written in 1884, or that written in 1857.

Helena DePuy, and her forged signature to the deed, which will be seen to have very little relationship between the letters or their combination, while the D and u in DePuy and the n in Helena are the same as in the body of the instrument, indicating that they were written by the same person who forged the body of the deed. other name, that of Dina DePuy, being signed by her mark, there can be no comparison, except that it is evident that the party who wrote the body of the instrument wrote her name. It has not been our purpose to give anything like the full detail of facts set forth in our testimony at the trial in demonstration of the forgery, we leave those for the readers of THE JOURNAL to discover.

An Imperial Author.

Napoleon's Manuscript History of His Na-

A unique manuscript has been sold at the Rue Drouot, in Paris, for 5,500 francs. is an autograph by the First Napoleon of a history of Corsica, which be wrote at Ajac-cia in 1790. This MS, is in eight closelywritten pages, and there is much in it which shows that the future emperor was then a disciple of Robespierre. He speaks with the fervor of an enthusiast of the social contract in referring to the action of the Jacobins in

He writes in an involved style and in the orthography of an uneducated person
"The Jacobins saw that the broken frag-

ment of a feudal system combined with laws instituted by prejudices without unity would not make a compact whole, but found only, on the contrary, an ill-combined patchwork, just good to perpetuate anarchy. They understood that pulliatives were out of date, and that it was necessary to play dou-ble or quits to run all risks and to employ the strongest means. They began by preaching the grand principle of the community of goods of equality, the sovereignty of the people and of the illegality of every authority that does emanate from a popular vote Well, in a few days they changed the whole face of things in the island.

" If they had had time to strengthen their work in spite of the priests what a spec tacle they would have offered to Europe in a government founded on reason at the gates of Rome! A government of men of the Rue de Provence, a free government amid aristocracy, feudality and tyranny? How in the world would corrupt nations, stultified and brutalized under the sceptres of kings and hishops, have been able to resist collision with healthy, robust, free men? How could it have resisted when Athens alone resisted and knocked over the combination of all Asia?"

There are in the expressions elsewhere many allusions which, if they render the text ungrammatical and often obscure, show a brain which thought too rapidly for the hand to set down the ideas that crowded to the tip of the peu. The young historian in many cases made his meaning more appa-rent by interlineation. His obscurity and awkwardness are not caused by a want, but a convestion of ideas

He often erases often changes often correets, but his manuscript is the sine re-re-flex of his mind in 1790. He dwells on the degradation of the governed classes all over Europe, and insists on French armies, possessed with the genius of liberty and rejoicing at their new-born freedom, being ound to beat them and overthrow the

How Bad the Bad Writing Is. A great deal of our had writing is so had that nothing can be done with it but let it It does not rise to the height of being false or inartistic; it is a mere mush of words. No criticism of it is possible. It is only drenched off the page and the page dried in the sun. The author cannot be healed or helped. The trouble is organic. One might indeed say to him: "Go back; go to school; learn the alphabet; he born again; die and become a different person Perhaps the next time your mind will be less thein!." But it does no good. He 884, or that written in 1857.

We also give the genuine signature of the mush. It does not seem to him mush.

Dep't of Phonography.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. L. H. PACKARD, Convergeted 1887, by S. S. Packard, All rights res

The Study of Phonography.

Phrases of the Second Class.

FINAL HOOKS.

166. Of and have are added by the f hook to both straight and curved stems, though it is used on curved stems in only a few

Bart of ... could have.... may have we have

167. An, and, own, been and than are added by the n book to straight and curved

In an ... he and ... our own ... have been ... other than C

168. There, their, they are and other are added to straight stems by the tr book.

Are there by their

169. Of the and have the are added to straight stems by the v hook and halving.

Fart of the out of the. ... could have the ... what have the b.

170. Of their, have their and after are added to straight stems by the f book and lenothenina

Part of their day after could have their. 171. Not is added by the n book and

halving Did not , should not ... , .. will not ,

172. Another is added by the n book and

By another. \ for another. \ ... ın another.

IN CUBL.

173 In before some is represented by the in curl.

In some measure z ...

174 A small book within a ter book represents than, been, or own

Rather than ... better than. 3

175. A small book within a r book represents been

May have been a shall have teen

or 11 1-17, 766 3 - { . Ta Have / [(())] Own D. C. C. C. C. Been I f. Than as) 2. A L. There J S Thear | S. They are ... S. Osher J SSJ No the-it 1, 2

e care la Tara Have After Not - 5 1 1 2 2 2 6 ? Another. \ 12/10/16 In some and Been-than-own J 5 J & Have been 3 6. 6 二、ペアットはよいし ~ 1P, Valva - 12 N. 12/6 11. 186-C) -5. 40? نا برد خرام رسیل کال ورد کراریکی برای کرا ~~~~~~ イ、と、かっていい ~ L~ ~ [] _ ... b! ニレートート かりしゃ ·5.(-)() · . 1.(-)

Lesson XXX

Lauk of each of side of his ide of his ide of capable of all of think of know of state of the case out of business out to stay of the think of his ide of his idea of his in AXV.

Had you gone there can there be did you remain there which other is all other cases much of the may tave their did have their did have their did you feel were a feel which of the may thave their did have their did you feel which were a feel which will be a feel with the control of the may not be may not have been easild not evenlid not at another sail quarther. you are not at another silf quother silf quo

on the part of their alongside of their out of the oct of the oct of the oct of the since of their nome other respects lake ears of their any more than their out of their own out of your own the other side of the case did you have anything to say

[Contractions, brief signs and words out o position, except and, m, are, us, but, da, fram, os, har, Ais, is, is, is, of, our, that, the, them, there, to, set Air, when, whof, are Italicised; consensata represented by up-strikes are intilised; words to be Joined in phrases are endosed in parentheses. Only web princed as have aireally only such princes are indicated as have aireally been explained.]

(Every mun) (ought to) (cross the) ocean (at least) once (for the sake of) finding (how many) lies (bave been) told about it. Men (may have been) (in the habit) of telling the

truth (on the) land, (but an) ocean breeze (makes them) (capable of the) higgest stories They see billows (as high as tee) Alps, and whales (as long as) a church. (We have been (able to) find some things (that have been) reported (but not) a/l. (We have) heard at seasickness makes one desire to jump *overboard. (One day) (on our) ship am a hundred seasick passengers we saw (not one) looking (at the) sea (as though be)

(variety of) mission. Since getting (on hoard) some of them have lost (all their) money. (Two or three) have won every thing and (the others) have lost. The sailors (have been) a constant |entertainment. (They are) always interesting. (Each of them) has a Sometimes his life (has been) a tragedy, sometimes a comedy. (In his) laugh (is the) freedom of the sea and the wildness of the wind. We can hardly keep from laying

years, and still no indication of a new edi-By way of consolation to those who want it and cannot get it one of the authors writes: "The trath is that the employment of it increases the time necessary to take a full course, but it is ao undonbted benefit to pupils who are struggling to learn without a teacher. Many of the most rapid Muuson phonographers were qualified be-fore the 'Phrase Book' was projected."

Mayor Hewitt says the recording angel writes shorthand.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is suffering from an affection of the eyes, which compels her to have all her correspondence and literary work conducted by an amanuensis

A Word on Handwriting,

"Writes budly, does be? Oh, that doesn't matter; I've generally found that boys who could write well were little good at anything else."

So spoke the headmaster of a large public school when discussing the promanship of a favorite pupil, who was a prodigy in the matter of Latin verses and Greek roots, but whose writing would have been unworthy of a small boy in a preparatory school What with letters of all shapes and sizes, some sloping to the right, some tumbling over one another to the left-his exercises looked very much as though a spider had contrived to fall into the ink-pot and then crawled over a sheet of paper until he had got rid of the ink that covered his body and legs. And with the head master's dictum to encourage him in his carclessness, it is no wonder that matters did not improve as the boy passed from school to college, from college to professionalism. He had been taught to consider bad writing a sign of genius, and the result was, he wrote plenty of clever letters and essays which no one but himself

And is not this typical of hundreds and thousands of cases at the present day? Partly because handriting is not taught so carefully and industriously as in by gone times, partly because of the headlong speed which characterizes most of our daily transactions, whether in private or public life, there seems to be some fear lest penmauship may become almost as much a lost art as letter writing .- Cassell's Magazine.

Type Manufacturers.

The Methods Employed in the Foundries of the Present Day. Gutenberg, Koster (if he ever lived), and most of the early printers, made their own type, and this, indeed, is the germ and key of the whole industry. The making of the type is now a calling by itself-the trade of type-founder-but it is most curious that up to the invention of the type easting machine in 1838, by an American, David Bruce, Jr., of New York, there had been Brite, Jr., of New York, there had been scarcely any improvements in the process since the carly days. Then, as now, in all probability, the type founder cut first his "counter-punch" of hard steel, which stamps into the card of a tirty hit of soft steel the interior part of the letter to be made. It is a patient man who must do this year that the superfluous metal outside the letter do not not be superfluous metal outside the best process of the superfluous metal outside the desired new pattern or new size. When a smoke proof of his die shows the purche-cutter that his A is perfect, he hardens the this die upon a bit of copper makes the matrix for any number of type. If it is a very large letter, the metal is poured into a mold, with these bundress at the bottom, letter swar apart; but most types are now cast in the little casting machines, which will turn out 100 or more type a minute. The type metal has been fused in great smelting-rooms, where the net enceitors in the proper proportion to form this alloy, which must be "band, yet not brittle, ductile, yet tough; flow freely, yet hardening quickly." It is kept that in a little furnare under the a crunk, it is spurted by a pump in just the right quantity to fill a mold which preceds itself at the spout at just the right moment to receive it. The orpore naturity forms the north of the waste "jet" of metal, rubers, with letther-protected fouger, sitting at a large circular stane, tub down the rough edges; girls set up the types in long the long the proper process their misself the direct which the direct which the back, which impose their sides perfectly true. After passing the inspection of his magnifying glass, the good letter down the found to the fames—H. R. Boeker in Herper's Magazine. scarcely any improvements in the process since the carly days. Then, as now, in all

Advanced Reading Lesson.-Swallowing a Fly. (Party Colony) J. 22 6 2 3 6 2 ... 2 CC JULIE TO (1) 2 2 2/ - 4 { (,-1 - 1 - 2 - 1) 8. 1 - 4 - L P. 1 CO. コリヘーセルシー 1-2-2-418-42 -6,27,6,4, 150-01 9605 المسمل المعادية ノーンノトンラントでア 1,71e_Ny/1, 20)) 6,6/117 6166 C. T. W. a. C. 3. 1-1-5-1-1/1- 6300 (section your 7.7. ~ ~~~~ 6.6.7.7. ~1.6. 1 26 .. 3 .. L. 1'.C. 7)d. 13.00 C. C. C. C. C. La Factor 11/5 J. J. J. J. J. C. (1" 2" ET C.) my sour pach. ~ C) ~ C - ~ ~ ~ 6 - 1 2 4 C / L 2. VIVA CILA TO BE F (& - 1) - 1 ~ 9~ 51. ~ 12 CILL CINCENIC Le groom ~ 27/23/M/2 2000 1000 com 1660 J. JU. T. My 1 L. - 4, (1/20, 2) (Je !) . [" " " "] ٠٠٠ - ٥٠ ، ٥٠ - ١٠٠٠ しょこっていくしんし. ノダイン・くらっと (6)(p.10->~~~~ 31 ~ 1 ~ 1 ~ w. 30/3-16-24

15- - - - - C (- C) ~ ~ () ~ 6 ~ ~ ~ (لهم د د ب به بیریند ب (r.cl, ~, ... Prig. Chora C/ 20 6 6 6 4 6 (13) h. 1/1/2 / 1 / 1 / 2 / 5

I My Carpay Jih. 4 6 1 2 6 CE CE. (_1.77, 1.__. 124 y 5 21 127 2(-12 N.) y 2.7 1-4 1-41-· C m 3 - / m ; シンクスパルルノーツ 6. 6(1,00 U10019 701/ 1 - 2 · 5 · / ~ / ~ / ~ / ~ . インングラッツ

(would like) to get (into it.) (We bave hold with these sailor boys (as they) bend (to been) told (that the) sails of ships whiten their) work (singing their) strange song of every sea; (but we have) found (that the) (which we) catch (here and there) a stanza ery of "Ship-bo!" (is so) rare (that it) Hearen (mire them) a steady foot while run brings (a'll the) †passengers (to their) feet ning (up the) slippery ratiines to reef the (We have been) told of the sense of desolatopsail! tion when (out of) (sight of) land, (but we * All words beginning with our are written in think) in a popular steamer such a feeling is * All words beginning with over rest position without regard to acce † n is omitted. ; Leave must be vocalized. ; First n omitted. impossible. (We tleave) a world behind; (but we) take a world (with us.) Our desire to know how far (we are) (from the) shore is (no greater than) to know how far the shore is (from us.) Men (by the) third day on shipboard turn inside out. I refer (to their) Phonographic Notes.

What

characters not (to their) stomachs. Their

generosity (or their) selfishness, their cour-age (or their) cowardice are putent. What

We receive a great many letters asking where the "Munson Phrase Book" can be procured. It has been out of print fully two

exception of about one hundred phrases which should be called phrase contractions the book contains only such phrases as arc formed according to the rules of phrasing given in the text-book. A list of these is rather a bindrance than an aid, as the learner is apt to fancy that they are to be memorized, when, if he understands the principles of phrasing he knows already how to form, with a few exceptions, all the phrases on the list.

This is true. It is also true that with the

A stenographer once said to Senator Evarts, "Mr. Evarts, your long sentences trouble me." His quick retort was, "Only criminals are afraid of long sentences

The Editor's Leisure Hour.



ERY rarely has a writing untensil been put upon the market which has come so quickly and securely into popular favor as Ames' Best Pen Even when we consider what a superior article this pen is, the number of the commendations received, and particularly the character of the commendors, it is

a matter of wonder. Ames' Best Pen has come to stay. In our long line of experiments before this success ful product was evolved, our instructions to the makers was to make a good pen-the best pen that can be made. The price was a matter of secondary importance, because we

knew that the purchasing public could tell good thing when they saw it. Peerless: Luxurious-Ames' Best Pen

A Time-Piece the Size of a Pes-

There is a watch in a Swiss museum only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, i serted in the top of a pencil-case. Its little dial not only indicates hours, minutes and seconds but also days of the month. It is a relic of the time when watches were inserted in smuff-boxes, shirt studs and fingerrings. Some were fantastic-oval, octan-gular, cruciform, or in the shape of pearls,

The Strength of a Snail.

It has been found by experiment that a snail weighing 14 ounce can draw up perpendicularly a weight of 214 ounces. experiment was made with a larger snail, weighing 1 onnce, and so placed as to draw the load in a horizontal position. Reels of cotton to the number of twelve were tastened to it, with a pair of seissors, a screw driver. a key, and a knife, weighing altogether wenteen ounces, or fifty times the weight of the smil. The same small when placed on the ceiling was able to travel with a weight of four ounces suspended from its

Book-Making in Ye Olden Times

Whenever a royal book-lover, in the day of manuscript books, gave an order to bave such or such a classic copied by the most skilled book maker in the kingdom and ornamented by the most eminent ministure painters of the day, it was customary to make these miniatures faithful portraits of the court beauties and favorites, the queer naturally at the head. This lent an additional charm to the book in the owner's eyes, who could, as he turned over the pages, gaze upon fond familiar faces painted with exquisite art and framed in burnished gold

Decorative Suggestions.

An essential element of interior decora tion is appropriateness, which imparts its charm both to classic details and fanciful creations. The remissance style has given great encouragement to elegant and luxurious interior decoration. Charming picto rial designs are now brought out in friezes especially in paper mache and linerusta walton, the surfaces showing metallic bues or The pattern is often simply other colors. self colored, thus leaving the effect to ligh and shade. Continuous designs of stems, flowers or fruits, or successive pictorial panels, each with its distinct tableau, are thus presented to enliven the subject.

Coloring of Birds and Insects

Dr. Wallace, the eminent English evolu tionist, states that, in the distribution of color among birds and insects, those most liable to be attacked are less showy and attractive Among birds, when the coloring of the male and female differs, that of the latter is always dull, she being more likely to be attacked when on the nest or earing for her young. But when the nests are in retired spots, or in hollow trees, the plumage of both is equally bright. Brilliantly-col ored insects are rarely fit for food, and edible species will actually imitate the inedible, for the reason that birds refuse to touch insects closely resembling those they have found unpalatable.

The Reser-back Hog

Evolution: They are great travelers, and always go in a trot. Their quadrupedal locomotors are in some way connected with an internal grunting arrangement. This capability for locomotion, and their innate sinfulness, scientifically explain their existence in West Virginia and their an There is no authority for even supposing that all the swine historically described as going down into the sea or lake with devils in them were drowned. The Sinaitic, Vatican and Alexandrian MSS, say "choked"; so I stake my scientific reputation upon the assertion that the Razor-back Hogs of West Virginia are deseended from the survivors of those owned by the A. D. 1 pork-raisers, for the reason that they have more devil in them than can possibly be compressed into modern pork, have cloven feet, a long tail, and never miss an opportunity to upset a bucket, cat a week's washing, or squeal when the baby is asleep.—Tobe Hodge, in the American Magazine for December.

starting point by several of the spectators was, for the four miles and return, nearly nineteen minutes, not very fast for ostriches, so they said, but too rapid for English huoters, I know .- Notes of an African Traveler.

Murderous Millinery.

A lady told me the other day a painful little incident relating to wearing birds on I will try to give your bonnets and bats. her own words. She said :

"One day our pastor said (during service) that when he was in Fiorence a lady came to him and said : 'Do come with me and hear those birds sing, oh! such mournful notes!' There was a room full of birds in very small cages, and these birds were all blind; they had their eyes put out. In the night the owners take them outside the city and hang the cages in trees The trees are then all sowared with tar. These birds keep up their pitiful singing, and other birds are attracted to the cages and are stuck on the tar, and then they are caught and their eyes put out. And these birds

MEMORY Andriw Nebinger M.D. NDREW -HONORA ST. JEGER NEBINGER. Born December 12th 1819. Died April 12th 1886. RESURGAM

Example of Artistic Pen Work-Page of Engrossed Album Photo-Engraved from Pen and Ink Copy Executed in the Office of the Journal.

Ostrich Racing in South Africa.

We were treated to an exhibition which was a novelty worth traveling miles to see -an ostrich race. Two little carts, the frames of which were made of bumboo and the wheels similar to those of a velocinede weighing, all the gear included, thirty seven pounds, were brought forth and four very large ostriches trained to the business and harnessed abreast were attached to each one. The race-course was a flat pices of country about four miles and a quarter in length; the distance to be traveled was four miles straight away and return. Two of the smallest specimens of African humanity ever seen, less than four feet in beight and weighing about seventy-two pounds apiece, Bosjesmen, pure and simple, were selected as charioteers and all was ready I had been provided with a magnificent sixteen bands high English hunter, having a record placing him among the very best saddle horses of Cape Town, and was quar ter way toward the turn of the course pushing my fresh steed to do his best, when the feathered bipeds started, and before I reached the turn the ostrich chariots had passed me, going and returning like a flash I did see them, and yet so quickly did they vanish into distance that a pen picture, valuable for its accuracy, cannot be given. The time taken at the

are killed and sent to America for ladies to wear on their bouncts

And I looked around the congregation to see what ladies had birds on their bonnets, and I was glad there was none on mine and I don't think I can ever wear a bird again,"- Wide Awake.

Ancient Citi

Ninevelt was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and track enough for three chariots abreast Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 87 feet thick, and 350 high, with 100 brazen gates. Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was 100 years in build-The largest of the pyramids is 461 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 380. It employed 33,0000 men in building. labyrinth, in Egypt, contains 300 chambers Thebes, in Egypt, presents and 250 halls. ruins 27 miles round. Athens was round, and contained 250,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich to donations that it was plundered of \$500,000, and Nero carri d away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

Have Stones Life?

We generally think of minerals as dead lumps of ipactive matter. But they may be said to be alive, creatures of vital pulsations, and separated into individuals as distinct as the pives in a forest or the tigers in a jungle.
The disposition of crystals are as diverse as those of animals. They throb with unseen currents of energy. They grow in size as long as they have opportunity. They can be killed, too, though not as easily as an oak or a dog. A strong electric shock discharged through a crystal will decompose it, very rapidly if it is of soft structure, causing the particles to gradually disintegrate in ieverse order from its growth, until the poor thing lies a dead shapeless ruin.

It is true the crystal's life is unlike that of higher creatures. But the difference be tween vegetable and animal life is no greater than that between mineral and vegetable life. Linuarus, the great Swedish naturalist, defined the three kingdoms by saying Stones grow; plants grow and feel; animals grow and feel and move."-E. D. Walker, in Christmas Wide Awake.

Strangers on the Throne.

It is a curious fact that there is bardly a reigning monarch in Europe whose family is of the same nationality as the people gov-erned. The house of Austria is really the house of Lorraine, and even in their origin the Habsburgs were Swiss. And if the Em peror Francis Joseph be not, strictly speak ing, an Austrian, still less is be a Hungarian, although he is king of Hungary. The king of the Belgians is a Saxe-Coburg; the king of Denmark a Holsteiner; the infant mon arch of Spain is a Bourbon; the king of Italy a Savooard ; the king of Roumania and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria are both for eigners; the founder of the Bernadotte dynasty of Sweden was born at Paris less than a century and a quarter ago; the Czar is a Holstein Gottorp, and the king of the Hel lencs is likewise a Holsteiner. Even in the British royal family there is very little Eug lish blood left. The Hobenzollerns were orignally Suabians, and therefore partly Bavarian and partly Swiss. Neither was the historic house of Orange, in which patriotism has nearly always been the first instinet, Dutch to begin with.

How to Find Out a Person's Age.

The following figures may be made a source of considerable amusement and wonder, in this manner : Have the person whose age is to be found state in what columns the figures representing his age appear.

The figures at the top of the columns thus

indicated added together will represent the

umber of years the person is old.					
1 3	2 3	4 5	8 9	16 17	82 33
	ıt.	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
5 7 9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	11	14	11	22	38
15	16	15	15	23 24 25 26	:29
17	18	20 21 22 23	24 25	24	401
10	3.9	21	25	25	41
51	22	0.0	26	26	44
23	23	23	27	27	13
25 27	26	28	25	24	- 11
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	80	30	31	46
31	31	31	31	31	17
33	81	36	10	48	48
25	35	87	-41	49	411
27	35	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	13	51	51
11	12	44	41	52	52
4.5	14	45	45	58	53
15	16	46	46	54	54
17	47	47	47	55	53
10	50	5.2	59	56	1.6
51	31	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	35	55	Edit	59	521
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59	59	61	611	rš l	61
61	62	62	1/2	62	6.2
63	63	63	63	63	63

Cocoa and Chocolate

The cocus or cacao tree is an evergreen said to resemble a young cherry tree. The flowers grow in clusters, the pods are no unlike cucumbers in form, and of a vellow ish red color; they contain from twenty to thirty nuts about the size of almonds, con taining each two lobes of a brownish had After the seeds are freed from the pod, they are dried, and then are either simply bruised, or are creshed between rollers Chocolate is also produced from the caca-The seeds are gently rousted, shelled. and reduced to a paste, when various spice are added. It is put into moulds, and im proves by keeping.



Cuvler

Cuvier, one of the gre that ever lived, first bad bis interest in natural history roused by the action of two swallows. These little birds had built a nest just outside of his window. One day a strange bird took possession of the nest. The swallow and his mate chattered together for some time and then flew away. Presently they reappeared with a long train of swallows, each bearing some mud in its claws. They flew close to the nest, and as they passed the strange bird, threw the mud they carried directly into his face, thus killing and burying the intruder in the place of his crime-the gest he had stoles. From this time Cuvier devoted himself to the study of the habits of birds, insects, quadropeds and other animals

Kaiser Wilhelm's Ninety Years.

German papers call to mind that Kai-er Wilhelm in his ninety years has survived no fewer than seventy-two reigning soverns who were his contemporaries, viz Fifty-two Kings or Queens, eight Emperora, six Sultans, and six Popes. three were Kings of Prussia, Frederick William II., Frederick William III., Frederick William IV.; two were Kings of Hanover, two Kings of Wurtemberg, two Kings of Bayaria, three Kings of Saxony, one King of Westphalia (Jerome Bona parte), one King of Greece, one King of the Belgiuns, three Kings of Holland, three Kings of England, three Kings of France five Kings of Sweden, four Kings of Denmark, three (or four) Sovereigns of Portugal, five Sovereigns of Spain, five Kings of Sardinia, six Kings of Naples, two Emperors of Austria (one of whom was the last of the former line of German Emperors), two Emperors of France, four Czars of Russia. He bas also survived twenty-one Presidents of the United States.

The First Bazor

The earliest reference to shaving is found in Genesis vii., 14, where we read that Joseph, on being summoned before the King, shaved bimself. There are several directions as to shaving in Leviticus and the practice is alluded to in many other parts of Scripture. Egypt is the only conutry mentioned in the Bible where shaving was practiced. In all other countries such an act would have been ignominious Herodotus mentions that the Egyptians allowed their beards to grow when in mourning. So particular were they as to shaving at other times that to have neglected it was a subject of reproach and ridicule, and whenever they intended to convey the idea of a man of low condition and slovenly habits the artists represented bim with a beard. Unlike the Romans of a later age. the Egyptians did not confine the privilege of shaving to free citizens, but obliged their slaves to shave both beard and head The priests also shaved the bead. Shaving the head became customary among the Romans about 300 B. C. According to Pliny, Scipio Africanus was the first Roman shaved daily. In France the custom of shaving arose when Louis XIII came to the throne young and beardless. The Anglo Saxons were their beards until, at the conquest, they were compelled to follow the example of the Normans who shaved From the time of Edward III, to Charles I. beards were universally worn. In Charles II.'s reign the mustache and whiskers only were worn, and soon after this the practice of shaving become general throughout Europe. The revival of the custom of wearing the heard dates from the time of the Crimes, 1854-55

The First English to outry Newspaper. In 1085 appeared the first country newspaper as the Lincoln, Bulleda and Stanford Mercury. The prospectus of one of these early country papers, the Salishury Podeman, "or pacquet of intelligence from France, Spain, Portugal," etc. Sept. 27, 1716, ran thos: "Titls paper contains an abstract of the nost material occurrences of the whole week, foreign and domestic, and will be continued every post, provided a sufficient number will subscribe for its encouragement. If 200 subscribe it shall be delivered to any public or private house in delivered to any public or private house in

town every Monday, Thursday or Saturday morning by eight o'clock in winter and by six in summer for 11 jd. each. Besides the news, we perform all other matters belonging to our art and mystery, whether in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, algebra, mathe-matics, etc.," By 1782 the number of pro vincial papers had increased to fifty. vivid description of the state of the roads in this country in winter time two centuries ago is given in the following extract from the "Collections for Husbandry and Trade March 10, 1893 : "The roads are filled with snew, we are forced to ride with the pacquet over bedges and ditches. This day sevennight my boy with the pacquet and two gen themen were seven bours riding from Dun-stuble to Hockley, but three miles, barely escaping with their lives, being often in holes and forced to be drawn out with ropes. A man and woman were found dead within a mile hence, and six horses lie dead on the road between Hockley and Brickhill, smothand thus making a sudden break without any graduation of color between it and the ceiling, excepting, of course, in cases where the ceiling is very low: then the treatment must be made without either wainscoing or frieze. When a plain color is desired as a bankground for pictures, the very citeupest and commonest paper often makes the most artistic and serviceable fains; the yellow-gray, gray-brown and yellow-brown common wrapping paper—the coarser the best—makes a wery effective and cheap covering for a wall. This paper can be bought by the roll.

Drainage of the Human System.

It is estimated that there are about twenty eight miles of drainage—cough in length for the sewerage of a large town—in the system of sweat-tubes in the skin of an adult. Obstructing the outlets of this system clogs the whole and sends the drainage back into the heart of the city—a specdity fatal effect. The average amount of perspiration gives

Upat a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be engrossed, sinued by the Secretary of the Board, and transmitted to the family of Dr. Nebinger.

Example of Artistic Pen-Work-Page of Engrossed Album Photo-Engraved from Pen and Ink Copy Executed in the Office of the Journal.

Choosing Wall-Paper.

In choosing wall-paper, great care should be exercised, as the color and general appearance of most of the patternschange very greatly under gas or lamplight - It is, there fore, desirable to select three or four patterus, put them up upon the walls of the room and examine their general effects carefully by day and night before making a final choice, for not only do some patterns and colors materially after by artificial light, but ome, especially green and blue, absorb an immense amount of light, and are therefore not fitted for any rooms which are to be economically lighted In papering the walls of a dining-room there are, of course, very many ways of treatment, and among the numerous good examples of paper-hanging now made there should be no difficulty in selecting some really good patterns, arti in design and coloring. As before stated, a dado or wainscot forms a desirable basis for a dining room, a wide frieze a proper finish to the wall, instead of carrying up the general lone of color of the wall to the ceiling or cornice; this suggests itself as infinitely more artistic than carrying up the same color or decoration to the top of the room, off by a person in health is about two pounds. or two pints, daily-a quantity almost const to that disposed of by the kidneys. It coatains, in common with the other exerctions substances which, if retained, are barmful in the extreme. Also, the matter deposited in the clothing in the course of a week, and in warm weather especially, beginning speedily to decompose, is enough to suggest the eminent propriety of frequent changes, and washings and airings often Sick lungs, liver or kidneys call upon the skin to do their work for them. The skin must, therefore, be kept in good condition to do the work of three organs as well as its own, and, being so ready, may save a threat The skin may be trained to adapt itself to sudden and frequent changes. bas the same capacity for adapting itself to circumstances that the eye bas. shrink and give off little beat through its blood vessels and its sweat glands when exposed to cold, and will present a large radiating surface and much moisture when ex posed to beat. A judicious training willen-able the skin to adapt itself to sudden changes with safety .- Lecture by Dr. Shel

The "Horse-Power" of the Sun

From human history we know that for several thousand years the sun has been giving heat and light to the carth as at present; possibly with some considerable fluctuations, and possibly with some not very small progressive variation. The records of agriculture, and the untural history of placts and animals within the time of human bistory, abound with evidence that there has been no exceedingly great change in the intensity of the sun's heat and light within the last three thousand years; but for all that there may have been variations of quite as much as five or ten per cent., as we may judge from considering that the intensity of the solar radiation to the earth is six and a half per cent. greater in January than in July; and neither at the equator uor in the northern or southern hemispheres has this difference been discovered by experience or general observation of any kind. But as for the mere age of the sun, irrespective of the question of uniformity, we have proof of omething vastly more than three thousand years in geological bistory, with its irre-fragable evidence of continuity of life on the earth in time past for tens of thousands, and probably for millions of years.

Here, then, we have a splendid subject for contemplation and research in natural philosophy, or physics, the science of dead mat The sun, a mere piece of matter of the moderate dimensions which we know it to have, bounded all round by cold other, bas been doing work at the rate of four hundred and seventy-six thousand million, million, million horse-nower for three thousand years and at possibly more, and certainly not much less, than that for a few million years. How is this to be explained? Natural philosophy can not evade the question, and no physicist who is not engaged in trying to answer it can bave any other justification than that his whole working time is occupied with work ou some other subject or subjects of his province by which he has more hope of being able to advance science.- From " The Sun's Heat," by Sir William Thomson. in Popular Science Monthly,

Electric Swords,

One of the most interesting features of modern progress is the influence on modes of warfare exercised by scientific discoveries. The bicycle has been utilized in Germany for mounting troops, and now we hear of an electric sword. It will be seen at once that the latter is an essentially shocking weapon. Strangely enough, it was invented in Shanghal. The warrior using such a sword has a battery—that is, of course, an electric battery-concenled at his waist. Insulated wires run from the battery to the sword. When the point of the weapon touches an adversary the latter is paralyzed. The wielder of the sword can be said to bave made an electric charge.

There is much that is luxurious and pleas ing in the possibilities suggested by the Shangbai sword. In the first place, the victims to the weapons are not hewn down in a bloody death. They perish neatly and quickly and do not soil the ground with Of course, such scientific execution would take away much that is poetical about a battle-field. No longer could the roman cers revel in such phrases as "rivers of blood" and "gory pools." In fact, the electric sword would offer little more than an electric brush or an electric corset as a subject for imaginative writers. But it appeals at once to the lovers of the practical If a warfare is really a necessary adjunct of buman existence let us keep it as strictly abreast of the times as possible.

The electric sword is a great advance on the weapon which has for so many centuries spring from its scabbard to seek men's vitals. It has one great drawback, however, which may retard its pepularity. It is apt to prove fatal. Imagine a French dut fought with electric swords. Some one would be sure to meet with disaster, and Preach politicnes would be greatly outraged. On the whole, it seems probable that the Shanghai weapon will not be received with favor in Europe. The great armed natiors of the continent would feer reluciant to place lightning-rods on their troops, and ur-less some such precautions were taken the electric sword would be invicible.

ART JOURNA

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL

TEACHERS' GUIDE.

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor, 25 BROADWAY (cor Fulton St.), New York

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Persua's art Journal to political fine lines of proteins information in general and permanable in positivity, and its the representant point of the writing pre-tension in America. Fullished monthly at 4160 per year terrorials for single copy. The Journal exclusions are even to the friends of all systems of writing, but the edito assumes no responsibility for the views of contribution. The general cogyribilit configuration and relieva here even described and the contribution of the protein and articles are severally designated as new reversal, story.

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NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1888

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and B. H. Spencer.

All Premiums to be Withdrawn.

On the 15th day of next March, all premiums now offered in connection with TRE JOURNAL will be withdrawn, and all offers which may have been made in connection with them canceled.

The subscription price for The Journal from that date, without premium, will be \$1 a year. No expense or efforts have been spared to maintain The Journal at the head of publications of its class in the world. The cost of its manufacture far exceeds that of any other paper of its class-probably of all other papers of its class in this country, at least, combined. Its mechanical execution, printing, engraving, paper and typo graphical arrangement are unquestionably superior to that of any similar publication, and a comparison of the method and quality of its monthly output, both from a literary and technical standpoint, will not be less favorable.

though as in the matter of text, it by no means jucludes the total number of cuts prioted. Many composite illustrations were grouped under a single heading, the actual number printed being considerably in excess of 200. It is not necessary to refer to the quality of this work nor immodest to say that these illustrations are unapproached by those of any contemporary. Make your own comparisons.

Returning to the subject of premiums. We have concluded, in all the circumstances, that if THE JOURNAL is worth buying, it is worth paying one dollar for, apart from any utside inducement. Its price on and after March 15 will, therefore, be \$1 a year without premium.

About six weeks remain in which the old premiums only be secured, and in which the old clubbing rates will continue in force, If you intend to do anything in that way you must do it now. The inducements in the expectancy of a reneveal by the subscribers next year at the one dollar each Those who begin to read The Journal usually continue to read it, and upon that assumption we put the price down below the actual profit

There never was a better chance for the rislog generation of peomen to secure this invaluable work, "Ames' Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Permanship," than is presented by this offer. We say "the rising generation," because all the wise heads of the fraternity have long ago provided themselves with the work which by the concersus of expert opinion is incomparably the best in its line extant. No artist pretends to do without it; no studeot or admirer of the beautiful and the practical in pen-work can afford to. Warmly recommended by the profession as a complete library of precept and example for the professional, the amateur, aspirant and student.

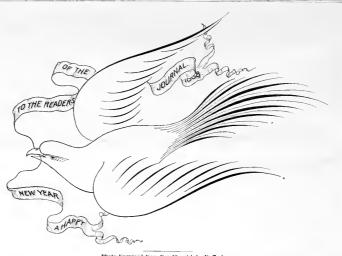


Photo-Engraved from Pen Flourish by D. T. Ames.

All this is said in no spirit of disparage ment to The Jounnal's two or three bright contemporaries in the field of penmanship, all of which are deserving of prosperity. They, bowever, do not represent so large an investment of money in their production, and are meessarily more c'remuscribed in the extent and character of their work

The index to The Journal's volume just closed shows 384 principal articles, taking co account of nearly 2,000 unheaded articles published in the way of notes. Yet in the work of editing, the search for each separate note requires, on an average, at least as much time as a writer of fair facility would bestow upon a half-column article on a given subject. Prof Kelley, for instance, in compiling his monthly items on education, humor, etc., is obliged to read carefully from one hundred to two hundred different publications a month-in itself a work of several days

Neither does the index to The Journal convey an idea of a large number of articles comprised under certain general headings Looking down the index further, we find

that 174 separateengravings are constated by title. This is vastly more than the combined product of all other peumao's papers, offered are greater than we shall again mike. The offers made last month (you want to read them carefully) are continued to March 15. Here they are :

To every present subscriber for THE JOURNAL Who shall send us three new subscriptions before March 15, 1888, and three dollars to pay for the same, we will mail Tue Journal for the year 1888, with premium free.

There is probably no person among The JOURNAL'S tens of thousands of subscribers who could not, with scarcely any exertion, secure the three subscriptions

To any present subscriber who shall send six new subscriptions before March 15, and \$6 to pay for the same, we will mail Tue Jounnal for two years free, or send the extra subscription to any address indicated

For ten new subscriptions sent before March 15 by a present subscriber, we will send THE JOURNAL free for four years, or four subscriptions for one year, or

For ten new subscriptions we offer a copy of our superb Compendium, free, the price of which is five dollars,

This is the best after we have ever made, leaving us absolutely no margin of profit sare

For twenty or more subscriptions we will allow a cash discount of twenty-five cents each, which may be deducted by the agent when remitting.

In all the above offers the subscription includes choice of the regular premiums. The offers close March 15. They are the best ever made, and probably that ever will be made. Act now.

Legibility vs. Speed.

to another column appears an article on the Relative Importance of Legibility and Movement lo Writing, by Mr Fox, of this city, to which we invite the special attention of our readers.

Without committing ourselves to all the statements therein made, we wish to say that in many respects we accord with Mr We believe that first and paramount in writing is legibility. It is more essential that a man he able to walk than that he should have speedy locomotion. Speed is very desirable, both in locomotion and writing For many persons speed of writ ing is of very little consequence compared with style and legibility. Indeed more persons to-day hold lucrative positions as clerks, copyists, engrossers, and even teachers, from the extreoic neatnessand legibility of their writing than its speed. In rearly all cases legibility will be an acceptable excuse for lack of speed, but who would par-



don an illegible scroll on the ground of speed? Many of our enthusiastic worsh pers at the shrine of "movement" would do well to note the fact that celerity of action, whether of mind, body or limbs, is a vatu ral and inherited gift, and that a person constitutionally slow of mind or motion cannot vie with one who is constitutionally quick, nor can any amount of training avail to bring equality, for training advances him who is niready quick in the same degree that it does be that is slow.

Celerity of mind is attended with exactly a corresponding degree of celerity of phyaical action, hence a slow person ca more write rapidly than he could run

or think rapidly.

It follows, then, as a fact that movement in writing is relative. Drill may help a slow pupil to move faster, as it does the quick one, but the slow one remains relatively alow, hence the absurdity of teachers setting pumerical standard of motion, that is, a given number of strokes per minute for a miscellaneous class of pupils. It is true he run out of the true race on a hobby. Movement must follow not precede form. Action of fingers must follow action of mind. By this we do not mean that a pupil is to go through the whole process of mastering form before practicing movement, but that forms are to be studied and letters analyzed and some ideal established in the mind of the pupil before he is pushed to an extreme of speed. If it is to be better form and less speed, or better speed and less form, we cose the former

Editorial Comment.

Our wingen messeager on the accompanying page bears The Journal's best wishes of Joy, Pence, Prosperity to each individual member of its hig household. And it seems entirely apropos that a dourished messeager should convey greetings to a flourishing constituency.

It was a very rash undertaking-sound

illustrations. The Penman seems to be having due prosperity and to be enjoying itself generally. Editor Scarborough con tinnes to make things interesting in Gaskell's Magazine. Editor Scarborough does not propose to have any dyspeptic correspondents trending on his toes, as may be seen by reference to his last oumber. These dyspep tic correspondents, by the way, have a most unenviable manner of hubbing up when least expected, and they are the hardest persons in the world to sit down on, ride communication elsewhere in this issue

THE KING CLUB comes this month from A. French, of Boston, and numbers forty-four subscribers. Mr. French is one of THE JOURNAL'S most appreciative friends a month rarely passing without his contrib uting a number of new subscribers to its That is the kind of friends upon which good papers are built. W. C. Isbell, Terre Hante, Ind., sends the Queen Club, numbering thirty six, with W. S. Cham-berlain, Wilkesbarre, Pa, only a nose behind claims were true. We are very sorry to be compelled to show up R. B. Pickens in the unenviable light of a forger and a fraud. The facts, however, seem to warrant it, and our duty to our readers and to the profession justifies this strong language, as applied to one who seeks to impose on them in this gross manner. If the young man has any-thing to say in his defence we will give him the opportunity.

Pen and Paper.

Various Traits of the Human Character Revealed by Handwriting.

Handwriting is as much an expression of character as dress or speech.

The cut, the color and the arrangement of the dress indicate the position, tuste and inclination of the wearer; the tone of voice, the pronounciation and the thought expressed in speech is a complete index to the individual who holds your attention, and not less certainly does the color of ink used. the shape and quality of paper and the fashioning of characters in a written communication tell the story of the personality of the inditer.

To be sure, we are governed or fashioned in each by certain arbitrary rules peculiar to the time and place, but it is in the adaptation of these mandates that the individual

At one time no dress was complete without a trail and it was in its management that a woman's grace or awkwardness was apparent.

It was the individual surviving under herculean difficulties that led a certain young man to be spoken of lately as "a sensible, respectable dude."

The soft tones and smooth, grammatical sentences of educated persons are noticeable even when narred by the drawling tones aesthetic culture gives or the twang the Yankee atmosphere imparts.

Thus does an unobtrusive color of ink, beavy, plain paper and neatness of the sheet indicate the lady or gentleman, notwithstanding the style of handwriting in vogue.

Fifty years ago the very delicate, very regular, very slanting characters of the Italian style of bandwriting was in use. This, while lacking in character, possessed the one recommendation of legibility.

Then came in the English style, very square, very imposing, stately as Britannia

herself, but wholly illegible.
At this time we have in use generally a happy combination of both, and perhaps no former time has more importance been attached to letter writing than at present.

Business men consider it a most essential dignity to maintain, and their handsomely engraved letter-heads and carefully dictated and neat type written mail are carefully considered indications of their business standing

It was formerly believed that illegibility and haste indicated enterprise and premptness; but, while they do not entirely abandon money saving and time saving, they now consider beauty saving as well.

In letter writing it is demonstrated that it is practicable to combine usefulness and legibility.

Ludies of leisure can have no excuse for such an omission, which in them would be at once nuladylike and discourteous.

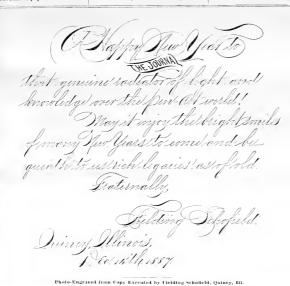
They are sided in this work by the perfeet pens, perfect paper and perfect ink of

Steel nens are most generally used in preference to the more expensive gold ones, at one time considered indispensable.

The variety and excellence of paper is unlimited for ladies' use, but the heavy, creamlaid, moderate sized sheet, nornled, is considered in most elegant taste.

The sheet may be simply ornamented by the address of the writer, the street and number, or, if suburban, the name, as "Rosebush Villa," in plain, handsome en-

"Rosebush Villa," in plain, handsome or graving We learn that Mrs. Cleveland uses stationary adorated with her monogram in heraldic Inshion, and the motto, "Where bees are there is honey," and perhaps this will lead to himovatious. The use of scaling was a case, a constant of the control of the control deed, met with a hearty reception at first, deed, the will be a self-unit of the control of the was seals are as uperfluous, are too need and expedient to be immediately superseded.



ring up the slow to a common medium, but in this the one suffers from contraction and the other from extension Again, many pupils from circumstances beyond their control, have but a brief period of schoollog, insufficient to acquire both legibility and speed. In our business colleges, where most of the pupils have already enjoyed the advantages of a common school, and often high school education, and who now have the assistance of skilled professional teachers of writing, it becomes proper that special, and sometimes exclusive, attention be given to movement, but it should be borne in mind that the vast majority of those who learn to write do so in the public schools of rural towns, where the employment of a strictly professional teacher of writing is utterly out of the question, and whose occupation calls for a very limited practice in writing; to such legibility is of paramount importance. We have ever been an earnest advocate of free movement in writing, and shall ever continue to be such, but in view of the fact that it is chiefly to the specialise In writing, either as a clerk, accountant or correspondent, in the urgency of business who requires to write with extreme rapidity

may produce an apparent equality in the

practice by holding back the fast and spur-

while to the vast majority of writers speis of very little consideration compared with legibility, we repeat, first legibility, then speed.

We can but believe that many of the

ing penmanship opinion on penmanship superiority, and candor compels us to say that it wasn't successful. So many penmen that it wasn't succession. So many pro-who received our summons begged to be received (mostly on grounds of delicacy) that we feel constrained to extend the in dulgence to the few who were moved to

When the Greek allies had scattered and destroyed the great Persian flect in the bat-tle of Salamis, all Athens put on the garb of jubilation and came out to greet the proud victors. In order to bestow the glory in due proportion upon the various Greek commanders, each of them was requested to make a list of those who tool part in the fighting, giving the names prece dence according to respective merits. Brave men and true, each list-maker put his own name at the head, excepting Themistocles, whose name was second on all the lists save his own. That, however, was several years ago, and has nothing at all to do with the case in point, except to illustrate the perils of list making.

THE OFFER of The Office and THE JOUR NAL for \$1 a year is confined to new sub-Renewals cannot be received on that basis

THE CURRENT NUMBER of The Western Penman is the best we have seen in a long time. It is extremely creditable in point of

with thirty-four. Each of these geutlemen knows a good thing when he sees it, and has enough consideration for his friends to let them into the secret. H C Speccer, of the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D.C., sends a club of thirty subscribers, and J. W. Welton, Grand Rapids, Mich., twenty-five Clubs of seventeen come from E. L. Burnett, Stowell's B. & S. Business College, Providence, R. I., and James W. Yerex, La Grange, N. C. C F Elliott, Streator, Ill , sends fourteen subscriptions J. B. Moore, N. W. Business College, Stan berry, Mo., thirteen; Jacob Boss, Aurora, Ill., ten; E. E. Rondebush, Topeka, Kan., Business College, nine, with various clubs of cight and less

IN ITS ISSUE of November last, on page 159, THE JOURNAL printed a bird flouri-is purporting to have been executed by R. B. Pickens, of Mooresville, Tenn. The copy was received from Mr. Pickers himself. After the flourish had been put in print we received a letter from Mr. C N. Crandle, Dixon, Ill., claiming the authorship of the production in question, and alleging that it had been stolen by Mr Pickens from his scrap book, and palmed off for his own work. Mr. Craudle has had an oppor tunity to examine the original from which the cut was made and positively identifies it as his own work. Before seeing the original, however, he described the copy in such a way as to satisfy us cutircly that bis

ART JOURN

Quantity-Quality.

A Vigorous Onslaught on the Practice of "Speed Writing."

BY MARCUS B. FOX.

A word or two in reference to a general misapprehension existing amongst our selfstyled professors of peamanship, concerning the rate of speed and the necessary minute, I think will not be amiss.

teaching of speed in penmanship is evident, as that is not the goal to be attained, but perfection

It may be argued that perfection is the most difficult and the least attainable, as results have shown. Nevertheless, if perfectioe be se difficult to attain, let it at least be the geal towards which we should aim. Then if the sought-for result he attained. so much the greater will be our satisfaction in having accomplished that for which we strove. If perfection in form and mevemate or limited use of speed, a speed which bas for its object the attainment of good mevement and steadiness of stroke; but not a speed which has for its object quan-

Speed in penmaaship should be regulated accordingly; i e, limited to a certain pace suited to the person writing, as the rate of speed must necessarily differ with different individuals. The powers of endurance in individuals are greater or lesser in their re-



Movement Exercises.--Photo-Engraved from Copy Executed by H. W. Kibhe, and Presented in Connection with his Accompanying Lesson.

The question before us, which to my mind seems to be one of great importance, espeficuat fact, that is permanship only, such great stress seems to be placed on the term

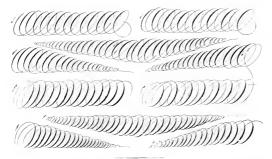
quantity.
The "Professor" proceeds in his course of instruction to impart to his pupils the neressary importance of movement, by dashing off from his skilled and practiced pen a lot of strokes, letters or combinations with a surprising degree of grace and case, to the amazement of his novices.

ment combined, he so difficult to attain, why sacrifice form by advocating speed to attain movement?

Grace, delicacy and barmony, so indescribable, and yet so manifest. Are these three sterling qualities compatible and in unison with the speed method ?

A few comparisons to show the prepos terousness of the speed advocacy I believe will strengthen my argument. Imagine a Meissonier turning out so many yards of cinvas in so many miuntes; an engraver endeavoring to make so many lines or stip-

spective actions, and a strain to be placed on any of the powers must be regulated according to the endurance of the powers to be used. But does the professor who places a copy before his pupils and requires a certain rate of speed for their execution look or know who his pupils are? pupil may be a grown man, a young lady, a boy, or even a child; is it not ridiculous to ask the same rate of speed from all? Shouldn't the professor make allowances as to whom he has for a pupil and whether the pupil be experienced or still a novice :



Movement Exercises.--Photo-Engraved from Copy Executed by E. K. Isanca, and Presented in Connection with his Accompanying Lesson. ples per minute, the crayon-artist trying to

The copies being completed, be (" Professor ") next orders his pupils to practice with the admonition that 60, 70, 80, 100 or 200 per minute are necessary : for, should he fail to grind out the required number of he fall to grind out the required dancer of strokes in the allotted time, he fails in at taining the required result in that lesson, because he was told to turn out so many strokes in so many minutes

Note the inconsistency in this method of teaching for, what is the pupil practicing to attain? Is it a bigh rate of locomotive speed to attain quantity, or is it to attain a high degree of perfection in quality, irres-pective of speed, which as a factor in execution cannot be governed with any regularity. as speed in writing is an unknown and inde terminable quantity depending mainly on the person writing; whereas, quality in writing is a known quantity, that being perfection. Therefore the absurdity of the

cover with his stomp so much paper per minute; the designer originating so many ideas per miunte; or a Longfellow so many feet of verse per minute. Do any of the above-named vocations derive any of their beauty through speed? If not, why place such great stress in requiring a certain quantity of work to be executed in a certain length of time, when quantity is not the result sought

Throughout this discussion I have used the term speed for quantity, speed being the main factor in producing quantity; and the term perfection for quality, perfection being the highest degree of quality attain-I wish not to be misunderstood as advocating the finger movement, as the constant practice of the same is bound to result in a slow, cramped and drawn like mode of chirography; but, I do wish it to

hoto-engraved copies with printed instruc tions as taught by some of our professors through the different penmanship journals is clearly at its height, when they ask all the readers to practice the lesson illustrated, and to use a certain rate of speed prescribed by the professor in his printed instructions The professor seems to forget or to disre gard the fact that his illustrated lesson comes before thousands of people both onng and old, experienced and incorpe rienced, and some more or less his neers with the pen. Can any teacher whose sanity is unquestionable ask the same rate of speed from the thousands of different persons who from the thousands of different persons who have more or less muscular development, more or less endurance, more or less experience, or nere or less sphenes? Would it out be better for the professor to place the fore this punils his best copies, and ask from his punils his best copies, and ask from his punils his best work irrespective of quantity?

The absurdity in the lessons illustrated by

Instruction in Pen-Work.

At this point in the course we will give a few lessous in rapid writing, practical for business purposes, and commeoce in this oumber with a lesson on movement.

The first hand is in the act of starting an inverted eval exercise, and the second one has completed the left curve to the top. Notice that the position of the fingers and hand is the same in the second as in the first drawing, and that the line has been made by pushing the arm forward and out of the sleeve, sliding on the nails and sides of the third and fourth fingers folded under the hand. The right curve or downward stroke to complete the oval is made by drawing the arm back into the sleeve, not allowing the slightest movement in the joints of the thumb and fingers, and being sure that the sleeve does not slide on the table. This is the forcarm movement and the movement with which all these exercises were made. In stems and loops a slight movement of the thumb and tinger joiots may be used at the same time that the arm is being pushed forward or drawn back into the sleeve, which is the combined movement. This movement of the fingers must not retard the free movement of the arm.

Make the exercises on unruled paper. using no guide excepting the edge of a blotter on which the hand slides. The reason for asking you to write without lines is that nothing may take the attention from the movement. These instructions you will understand are for learners. When the movement is mastered then all exercises should be made to a base-line, and great care should be taken to follow it. In making the connecting line to a t we usua! ly lift the pen from the paper about balf a space from the top. Give each of these ex ercises all the practice you can between this and the next lesson. Do not slight one of them. They are all worthy of your atten-

Lessons on Movement Exercises.

In the last lesson I gave a series of light aval exercises. This lesson is devoted to shaded exercises. Each of these two kinds of exercises is valuable to the learner, the light to develop an easy, delicate touch, the shaded to develop strength and confidence. The learner must not get tired of these exercises, for they are the mainsprings of good business permanship The arrows indicate the direction of the motion. These exercises should be practiced with a rapid, vigorous muscular movement. From 150 to 200 ovals per minute is the proper speed

The Office.

Our neighbor, The Office, wise beyond its day and generation, has become the official exponent of Mr. Sprague's universal lan-guage, yelept "Volapük," designed to afford ready and philosophic means of communication between educated people of all nations. A "Hand Book of Volapük" has just come from The Office press. It is a neat volume of 128 pages, setting forth the mean ing and uses of the new language, with a grammatical exposition of its structure. The price of the work is \$1. The Office stays right up to high water mark, and are more than pleased to note the abundant evidences of its prosperity. The price of the paper is \$1 a year. By special arrange ment with the publishers we are able to offer for a limited time to every new subscriber to The Journal, both The Office and The JOURNAL one year for the subscription price to either publication-\$1, or to any one renewing their subscription and remitting \$1.50 we will include The Office for one

This is worth your consideration.



A Discovery.

The dear little laddle* his tiny hands Were chapped and red with cold. But they lightly clasped a piece of ice Almost too hig to hold.

Far down in the depths of its crystal heart A tiny flaw was seen, Where shimmering colors started up, Scarlet, and gold, and green.

How his blue eyes shone, and his eager face With Joy was all aglow! "Oh, mannia" he creed, "just see! I've found

A place of frozen rainbow."

Lizzte M. Hutley, in Christmas Wide Awake

In Reference to Handwriting. The questioning of experts on handwrit

ing by lawyers was one of the interesting incidents in the Circuit Court one day this week. Some of the questions asked and answered were: "Whether a man's writing a reflex of his nervous condition? " Whether a drunken man writes his signature different than when sober ?' " Whether it makes a difference if the writer has an overcoat on ?" One of the witnesses said that a man's signature had a certain expression, and like a mun's face could be recognized whether druck or sober, and that a man's face is not judged by any single feature, his nose or the color of his eyes, but is taken as a whole,-Kingston, N Y., Daily

Complimentary Closing.

Interesting Statistics of the Forms of Ending Letters

I examined three bundred of my old let ters, a bundred and fifty purely business tetters, and an equal number of a miscel laneous nature from friends and acquaintauces, none from relatives, and all from different persons. Here are the statistics :

Yours Truly . . . Very Truly Yours Yours Very Truly Yours Very Respectfully Yours, etc . . Yours Respectfully Very Trul Respectfully ... Sincerely Yours Yours Sincerely Your Friend Respectfully Your Very Sincerely You Truly Yours offully Your-Sincerely ... Yours Faithfully ... in Haste. Hastily... Truly ... Yours Fraternally Yours Cordially Very Sincerely With Sincere Regards Your Obedient Servau Yours Most Respectfully Very Respectfully Your-At Your Service And Oblige. ... Very Truly Always Yours Very Respectfully Yours as Ever Yours Ever Praternally Yours Yours Most Truly Truly, etc Most Truly Most Truly Youts

One notable feature of this table is the scarcity of the signatures so well-nigh universal a century ago, such as " Your Obe dient Servant," of which I found but two instances in three bundred letters. "Your Humble Servant" seems to have departed this life. Can this be due to the distaste Americans have for even the semblance of servility?

"Yours Truly," trite, commonplace, as devoid of meaning as two words can be, yet holds the lead in tayor, to an extent not to be wondered at in business letters, but some thing surprising in letters of friendship, "Very Respectfully" and "Yours Respectfully" are suitable when the person to receive the letter is much older than the sender or by reason of his position deserves some marked expression of deference, but the phrases are too often used without re gard to their significance.

"Yours, etc.," seems a half-hearted, lazy sort of signature, a zig-zag line would mean as much and be easier to make It das not even the slight merit of "In Haste" or "Hastily," which at least serve as no apol-

ogy for bad writing. As far as simplicity Yours" is infinitely preferable, and gues. This is the best way to say something without meaning anything—best because the shorter the useless formula the better.— Robert Luce in The Writer.

Mistakes at the Post Office.

Curious Superscriptions-Absent-Mindedness and Carelessness

"It would probably astonish you," remarked a clerk in the granite building on Devoushire Street, to a reporter, "to see the large number and kind of mistakes made by the public when doing business with the post office. Every evening letters misdirected or without postage stamps at-

ing the day stopped. It could not be done, I told her, because the mail for the place she mentioned had closed and was gone. It scems that she had receotly married, with out her parents' knowledge, and during the absence of her husband from town on busi ness had written him a letter, and also one to her paternal parent. She placed them in envelopes, scaled and posted them The same day, some hours after, she thought that she had placed her husband's letter in her father's envelope, and vice versa; hence It is not an unusual thing fer the tears. a man to throw in a check-book or soone valuable papers with his letters, and does not discover his loss for some time. It is interesting to observe the perplexed and auxious look upon his face as he makes in-

It is hard to tell whether or not they will be a success. If they contain money or anything valuable they can be easily opened at the sides by a dishonest clerk and the contents extracted without apparently injuring the cover. The only advantage they have over a postal card is the contents are not known to everybody who handles them."

" How is the special delivery business at this office in number of letters delivered ?

was propounded by the reporter.

'' Since the introduction of that system it as shown a steady falling off, but it will probably boom up on October 1st next, when all kinds of matter, if the usual stamp is affixed, will come under the rule. ent only tirst-class mail matter is delivered by special delivery."

THE JOURNAL'S AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

The copy for this cut was written with the compound movement by Washington, DO This cut was photo ingraved from writing executed with a combined This out is photo-engraved from writing excuted with Ellany

tached are thrown through the orifices in the panels. It seems that when some persons enters the post office they are bewildered, and suffer a partial eclipse of their senses, and do things that they would not do in other places Letters innumerable. from some of the largest business houses in this city, are received here without the necessary postage affixed. This shows the mistake is to be attributed to carelessness, not to ignorance

What is done with such letters?" oneried the reporter

"The senders, if their card is printed or written on the letters, are notified, other wise the matter is sent to the dead letter office at Washington to be disposed of there

"I bave no doubt you witness many incideuts humorous as well as pathetic, do you not ?" observed the reporter

"Yes, the post office is a great place to study human nature; you come to contact with all sorts of characters. Only the other evening a young woman, crying piteously, approached the window, and, in answer to an interrogatory as to the nature of her business, replied that she would like to have two letters that she had posted dur-

quires for his lost property, and the re lieved and pleased expression that succerds it as he gains possession of the lost

"Then," resumed the speaker, after a short pause, "there are some persons who neatly and firmly place a stamp upon a letter and then throw it in, utterly devoid of direction. The great army of phonetic spell ers come to the front and create havoc such names as Philadelphia, Jamaica Plain etc. and make of the poetical Indian names omething terrible and hardly recognizable Fertile ingenuity has a great field to operate upon when superscribing the address. Some directions are gotten up in the form of rebuses and enigmas. Milk Street is some-times called street of the lacteal fluid, whi'e Cross, Temple, Franklin and other streets are easily represented."

"How does the new covelope, the flapcovered postal card, or whatever it is seem to take with the public," asked the re-

"It is too early yet to say whether they will be successful or not. The majority of the uses of this latest idea show a lament-able ignorance in folding it. They are folded in shapes ocver designed by the inventor

The reporter was shown a collection of curious addresses copied by this clerk into a book. Some were very remarkable. One was addressed like the following

BOOTS AND SHOES REPAIRED REELED, 25c.; SOLED, 75c

Dover Street, Boston, Mass This letter was delivered to a shoeoaker in Dover Street who had over his shop door a sign with the above legend upon it.

The great pyramid bas 85,000,000 cubic feet, the great wall of China 6,350,000,000 cubic feet. An engineer in Seward's party there some years ago gave it as his opinion that the cost of this wall, figuring labor at the same rate, would more than equal that of all the 100,000 miles of railroad in the United

-The public land is not all gone yet There are still 9,000,000 acres in Colorado. 12,000,000 in Arizona, 30,000,000 in California, 49,000,000 in Dakota, 7,000,000 in Florida, 44,000,000 in Idaho, 7,000,000 in Minnesota, 11,000,000 in Utah. 20,000,000 in Washington, and millions of acres in other States and Territories, while Alaska has fertile fields that have bardly becu touched.

Our Dyspeptic Correspondent Still on Deck, but Sobered.

To the Editor of the Penman's Art Journal. Sir: A copy of Gaskell's Magazine has been placed in my hands, from which 1 discover that the editor is quite moved con cerning my hints on the proper use of English. I cannot see why be should assume the championship for that small class of transgressors whom I desired to benefit. Surely he has nothing in common with them, and besides, as a public instructor and a good penman, he ought to join me in putting down an evil, if it be an evil. But possibly it is not. Possibly I am wrong, after all, and the editor is right.

I don't quite like his designation of my article as "putrid gush of a green eyed grumbler." There is an alliterative beanty about it, to be sure, as there is about most that this eminent litterateur gets off, but it isn't true. In the first place my gush was not "putrid," and then, I am not "green-eyed." I am simply an honest delver for the true and beautiful in literature and art. I may be wholly in fault as to my ideals, but I have never intended to blow my "putrid breath in the public's face, "point with loathsome flager to the freekles on another;" nor am I "a double-tongued leper," that "spreads fetid satire like a sick whale" whenever I see "an ancient idea in a modern word-cloak." 1 may have "an over-scrupulons mind," but I am not all these bad things. I confess I have been studying different models from those presented in Gaskell, as above indicated, but I may have gone wrong. I am sorry to have left "McGuffey's First Reader "out of my early and late training and I may have suffered from a too great familiarity with the more crisp and senten tions English authors. I am sorry if I have mistake, and am willing to be instructed, eyea by Bill Nye and his some what attenuated followers.

I used to think that General Grant's im mortal sentence; "I propose to move imme-diately upon your works," could not be improved upon; but I see now how mis taken I have been. I am afraid the General had too much to do with McGuffey's First Reader when a boy. See what an opportu-nity was lost. With a knowledge of the new style fostered by the penman's papers, he could have said

"If, in the brief space of twentyfive consecutive advances of the minute hand of my gold-encased chronometer, you do not seek to penetrate the azure depths of the arched canopy with heartfreighted petitions for heavenly guidance towards a peaceful surrender, I propose to project upon the tympanum of your aurieular appendage the detonating reverberations of the lond-belching death-dealers of grimvisaged war, and to bustle you out of your barriended strongholds like a brvy of frowzle-headed school urchins, panting to escape the venomous fangs of a superannu ated and carniverous buildog.

And then, again: "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." How much better had he said, in the modern style

"Whatever mental hallucinations may scize upon and overpower the weakly-dis-tilled essence of intellectual haberdashery that meanders through the brain-cells of the uninteresting military neophyte, I pro the uninteresting military neuphyte. I pro-pose, as the unapproachable commander of the armies, to follow the sublime concep-tually approachable to the concep-sion of the control of the control of the sublime to the control of the control state of the control of the control of the gained battle, waged for conjugest and giony and the control of the stripes and stars, and the control of the control of the control withdraws, even should the heart-done and ventures prolong its devastating ravages into the coning summer months, and bring that the control of the brown and bazy atmosphere of capacity autumn."

General Grant could fight, but it is quite evident that he couldn't write. He was born a little too early and died a little too

am a young man, thank God, and will-to learn. I never bope to touch the ing to learn. I never bope to touch the sublime heights reached by The ink-slingers of the boundless West, but I withdraw my protest. Let'em rip

ONE WHO DID SUFFER, BUT DON'T NOW.

Writing is a luxury with Ames' Best Pen.

Personals.

The Journal is palied to learn of the death of Mr. C. E. Carbart, late of the firm of Carnell & Carbart, septletors of the Albany Budness College Mr. Carbart's death occurred very unexpectedly, at his bome, on November 2 The manhood, and was justly considered one of the most accommissed under the consideration of the control of the co

manhood, and was justly considered one of the most accomplished and promising members of the business college fraternity. The Albany College will hereafter be concluded by the surviving part will hereafter be conducted by the surviving part classrate new quarters in College Place. — B. M. Chartfer, the well-known perman and teacher has opened a commercial school at Paris, Tex, known as the Texas Business College. Short-band and permandidp are made specialties in this short part of the part of the part of the part of the band and permandidp are made specialties in this short part of the part of the part of the part of the short part of the part of the part of the part of the short part of the part of the part of the part of the short part of the short part of the part of the

Very unlone advertising literature ea

— Very subpue advertising literature comes from the Marton, O. Normal Commercial Institute, of which A. W. Yade is the president. — W. L. Long, a very accomplished young pen-mon, as attested by various plain and ornamental aperimens substituted to us, is open to an engage-ment as teacher. He is an old pagin of Professors and Schoeled, and ills address is Onliney, Ill.

ery beautiful sonvenir announcement and er comes to us from The Youth's Companion. catender comes to us from The Jondh's Companion.
Always bright, entertaining and instructive, The
Companion for the coming year offers attractions
superior to those ever before set forth by a periodical for young people.

—The daily papers of New York City a short

time since contained accounts of an appeal for aid to Mayor Hewitt, by Oliver B. Goldsmith, the veteran penman, who, in the seventy-third year of his age, finds himself in very straightened circum-

-The Little Rock, Ark , Commercial College has —The Little Rock, Ark, Commercial College has secured the acrives of J. A. Willis, of New York State, as a member of its faculty. Mr. Willis is highly recommended both as an artist and teacher—We find much to admire in the matter and method of the annual catalogue issued by the Lincoln Business College, Lincoln, Nels, of which those vectoral geneme and teachers, D. R. Lillis bridge and E. F. Roose, are proprietors and principals.

-Messes, S. A. D. Hahn and G. W. Walters have ioined forces and are conducting a joined forces and are conducting a commercial school at Helena, Montana, known as the Moutana Business College. Mr Hahn is an old hand at the business and his reputation is of the best Mr. Walters is a young man, full of vigor and promise, and we have no doubt that the new in will be a success

will be sources.

A notable occasion was the annual reception
and banquet of the association of graduates of
the spen-cian Bunness College, Washington,
D C., beld on Tuesday combine, December 25th,
A control of the special control of the control
and comes to us with the compliments of Professor
Heary T Loomis, spencerian Bashess College,
Cheveland, O. A like nemental with the compliciant compliments of the compliments of the compliciant of the compliments of the compliciant of the compliments of the complex of

"The Saramando, Cal, Bushness College has added to this fils of teachers Mr. J. Mort Smith, lad of Tennsylvania, whose illustrated lesson on writing, printed in The Joanska. I about time with the readily revalled by its many readers.—Mr. T. P. Stowell, proprietor of the B. & B. Bushness College, Providence, H. I., was presented by the pupils of that institution on Christmas with a very handsome jair of French bronze muttel cremanents, also a fine gold washch, charm. Mr. Scott, the assistant principal, received a fine silver mounted unbrella. All the other teachers were the respective of suitable presents, Mr. E. L. Bur-nett, of the Permanship Department, being made happy with a diamond scarf-pin.

Specimens

—An elegant specimen of bird flourish comes to as with the conjugants of W. A. Menkler, of the Brown, Millerton, Te. and to. W. Waldare, Wil-Brown, Millerton, Te. and to. W. Waldare, Wil-mington, Del, also favors us with heautiful de-ments of credit allow and the work from P. A. Westrope, Grand Rasidis, Iowa, James W. Freet, and the Company of the Company and a flower of the Company of the Company of the American Company of the Company of the Company of the American Company of the Company of the Company of the American Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company American Company of the Com

Jacobs Creek, Pa.

A E. Dewhnrst, Utica, N. V., sends various
geomens of artistle work, in cards which regeomens of artistle work in cards which redefended by the company of the company of the comW. Chamberlain, Wilkesbarre, Pa., submits sendient dyschemics of card willing and flourishing
particle pen drawing, as does Miss E. Anide Saylor,
sould Hill, Pa.

Anne e An

milly of design
— very handsomely written early copp als and
— very handsomely written early copp als and
— very handsomely written early copped to the
volte, from ; W. G. Chiestie, Progrategore, K. W.

(Blayer, Woodster, Olinic and Mrs. Hefren M. Avery

When see the copped to the copped to the copped to the
whose temperature of the copped to the

A. H. Barrhour, automatic near arisk. Tabor,
low, it was a with some superfi designs in color,

executed with an automatic part.

"Avery lundsome ornamental engrossing alphalet comes from W. F. Gelsseman, of the Capital City Commercial College, Des Mohies, Iowa.

—A photograph of a very creditable place of engrossita has been received from Comrod & Smith, Alchimson, Kam, Business College.

Ames' Best Pen has already become a prime

favorite and is eagerly sought both for expert and practical business work. It is the best to be had. Price 35 cents a quarter-gross box.

Western Penman's Association.

Second Annual Meeting at Cedar Rapids, In., Dec. 26-31, 1887. In. Dec. 38-31, 1887.
Monday afternoon found President Chapman and a large number of the profession on band ready for the anticipated convention.
At 730 r. a. the President called the members to order and the preliminary business was disposed of.
Tuesday morning the caroliment was perfected, showing a total of nearly one lun-

was disposed of,
Tuesslay morning the curvillatest was perTuesslay morning the curvillatest of the
first of the curvillatest of the curvillatest of the
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first of the curvillatest of the curvillatest of the
first of the
fi plause. The programme as outlined in the lastice of The Journaya, was carried out with a few minor changes. Harmony and enthusiasm characterized the entire proceedings, and it is within bounds to say that a more successful penman's convention was never convend on this continent.

couvened on this continent.

Friday aftermoon the election of officers resulted in the choice of C. C. Curtis, of Minocapolis, Mino., President, C. H. Peirce, Minocapolis, Mino., President, C. H. Peirce, C. L. Peirce, C. Peirce, C. P. Peirc

The next place of meeting will be at Da-yenport, Ia., with Messrs. Wood & Van

Patien. Taking all things together, the second annual unceting of the Western Pennan's Association exceeded that of the first, and everyhody went away rejoicing and fully determined to attend next year and bring their friends with them. The Journal is unable to give more space to the Convention in this issue, as the

port comes as the paper is being prepared or press. It takes occasion, however, to for press. It takes occasion, nowever, to congratulate the officers and members of the Association upon their very agreeable and successful meeting, and to commend in the most unreserved manner the important work they are doing.

Souvenir of Barnes' Penmanship.

The handsomest product of a press we have bad the pleasure of seeing in a very long time comes to us in the shape of a Souverin of Barnes National System of Fennumship of Barnes National System of Fennumship of Barnes National System of Fennumship of the suvenir is within, where are presented engraved fixe-smilt commendations of the Barnes System of Fennumship by a number challenge of the Souvernies of the Source System of the Source System of Sennumship by a number challenge of the Source System of Sennumship by a number challenge of the Source Source Section (Special Source engraved Joesenbur commendations of the Bernes System of Vermanship by a number before System of Vermanship by a uniter cloudes such well-known professional experts as W. R. Glen, H. W. Flickinger, A. H. Human, D. B. Williams, W. W. Bennett, E. M. Dunsienger, C. V. Williams, K. W. Bennett, E. M. Dunsienger, C. V. Williams, K. J. Milliams, D. B. Milliams, E. J. Spencer, T. P. Bassell, M. J. Bloone, E. S. Reves, C. E. McKer, M. J. Bloone, E. S. Keres, C. E. McKer, S. J. M. J. Bloone, E. S. Keres, C. E. McKer, S. J. M. J. Bloone, E. S. Keres, C. E. McKer, D. J. S. Willey, C. H. Havens, H. E. Nettleton, A. P. Boot, A. D. Skeek, E. B. Lawrence, D. A. Griffitts, W. G. Christic, J. M. Harkins, M. J. Goldsmith, J. S. Preston, H. R. Vincent, W. D. F. Brown, Joseph Foeller, J. M. Ellidt, W. J. Khusky, H. C. H. G. M. Robinson and Fielding Schofield, whose portrait and pen-work are shown in this issue of The Jornala. Truly a bright galaxy of permanship stars.

shown in this issue of THE JUTHNAL Truly a bright galaxy of penumaship stars! The letter press of the souvenir is nex-ceptionable, and its method of presenting the claims of the system allogether admirate ble. In fact, the work may be called a stroke of genius on the part of its designer, Mr. J. Marshall Hawkes, who is at the head Mr. J. Marshall Hawkes, who is at the head. Mr. J. Mursual Hawkes, who is at the bend of this department to the great publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Co. The produc-tion of the souvenir involves a cost of several thousand dollars. It is valuable as a speci-men book, and fortunate indeed the penman who shall secure a copy.

HAMMOND"



TYPEWRITER.

LONDON AWARD, OCTOBER, 1987.

"The best Typewriter for office work where speed is required,"

MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON, DEC., 1887. Awarded the only Gold Medal.

The Hammond Typewriter Co.,

75 and 77 Nassau St., N. Y.

NOW READY. Five More Plates of

Kibbe's Alphabets.

No. 23. Rapid German Text.

Made with a broad pointed pan, graceful and asy to execute. The best style of lettering known or engrossing names on diplomas, cards, etc. No. 24. Rounded Gothic.

A white faced letter, with dark background and flowers. Elaborate and suited to costly engross-ing. Two styles of finish shown.

No. 25. Artistic Rustle

Easy to execute, rapid, and the most artistic effect in rustic lettering yet produced. Money returned to anyone who will say that this plate is not worth the price of the five.

No. 26. Cameo

For neatness and artistic effect, combined with ea e and rapidity of execution, this alphabet lends the world. Count this agotistic if you like after having examined the letters.

No. 27. Scrolling Letters.

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